#### WASHINGTON'S RIETHDAY.

performent in continuous Europe within our memory that not been wares of than our own? Who has forgosten bow the dynastics tottered and sumilied in 1548? The year gest of us can remember when Louis Philipps feel for his tile, and when, this liner, the liner reports of Tratee gave place to the new emitre. Even our British courses may prefit by receibeting that a Fretender to the crown once marshed a victorious army of managents to within one humered mile of London, and was in person proclaimed King at berby, in the heart of 01 England. The accesses and the failure of the Liberator of Ireland are freed in the memory of all and fresher still are the dreasth resulting at the prospect of a French invasion. All natures have their viewed described princes and insurrections. It is not these that disgrace an empire, but it is submitting to them, it is cowaring or the log before them. (four applause.) Let our triends in the Old World, and our tim if relow entirens a home, who have predicted that their will cover be another Congress, are them eiter in the course as in the Old World, and our time it is not forsik in the people. When muxt become ones, some seat may still be variant, but the Capital will be there in the great proportion. All our the Capital will be there in the great proportion. When maxt become ones, some seat may still be variant, but the Capital will be there in the great proportion to the capit.

The tag has brown and high or Appause.)

That tempests love to wanten with. The tempests have to wanten with.
It flies so prousen it high (Appended).
There may be some who will repudent a glories; some of its stare may shice with a paler ray, but as its broad folks every as a not stape will sail be counted, and there will at it be these on the side of the country. (the Great Jehevah and the Continental Congress (Cheers)
The remaining towers were responded to by str. Chittenden and General Nye.

THE REPUBLICAN CELEBRATION AT HOPE CHAPEL.

The Republican Central Committee celebration of Washmgton's birthday took place hast evening at Hope Chapet, and from the commencement was very slimly attended. The p occomings began at about twenty minutes before eight o'clock by the appointment of E Delatield Smith, Esq. as chairman, who in opening made a few remarks, asserting that the republicans at the present time were more devoted to the constitution of their fathers and the dag of their country than any other political party. It was ammently proper they should adopt some course that would give rise to conciliation, and not taunt their Southern brethern, but sea ch for a common ground with Union men of the South to vindicate the chosen govern-ment of the majority of the people as evinced at the recent election.

The Central Frement and Davion Glee Club next sang

song in five verses, to the tune of the "Star Spangled Banner," after which the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith offered up prayer. This was followed by sir, if. Miliard singing the song of 'Viva Lyamerica," the chorus being taken up by the file Chib. The song was voolferously encored. The Hen, John W. Edmonds (ex. 1999) was next introduced, and selected an orthon on Washington and the present crims, colling attention new particularly to such parts of the Govern's history as he deemed mast pertinent to the events new surrounding the country. He sain that Washington's life and examile proved him to be through the forty vive years (out of the sixty seven that he head,) which he had devot to the sixty seven that he head, which he had devot to the sixty seven that one of the speaker read). He then ratered to Shay's evel ton, about which he washing ton had said that the "force of the government should be crough a amoust at a conce." The speaker also quanted Washing to 's words, to the effect that if the constitution be offective, that it be amoughed but not sufficed to be and peet open as at exams. He then referred to the Washing to 's words, to the effect that if the constitution he offective, that is be amoughed by a single of whom, the speaker asserted, alone quelef the distinction in connect on the two the constitution and the Newton glassification, and Washington's action in connect on the two the washington were force, at another mentation and at another sagacity. Such being the procedure of so great a man, "What are was to do?" saked the speaker, when our course of action will be momentors to as and our children." He then referred to be cause of the present evel, assertials that it was as even in the sentment as that whom consect in England between the Cavaleses and the Roundhesses, and that was a series in the sentment as the state of the former count of the North and South, rating that it countered in England between the Cavaleses and the Roundhesses, and that it can be sent the order to the other than the state of the children of the North and South has a countered. Whit Banner," after which the Rev. Dr. Asa D. Smith offered up prayer. This was followed by Mr. H. Miliard singing the song of 'Viva Camerica," the chorus being taken blast o his tro ber freemen. As for compromises, he said they do no effectuat good, each concession making making matters worse, and asked, "Will the south one ode any thing to the North? No. is the South eady to give any guaractes that forther concession would do per manest good?" After deciling upon this he said the great caise of the trouble was that the President had been rice so without one Southern vote. This they gaw and leared but by secession they had votuntarily surrendered the little power they held. They had the majority it Congress for the next two years, but toey threw it up when they might have easily said, at least for that time, "You have the President, but we have the power." But what is now to be doner the merchest who has his trade in the South would say concede." the abouttonist "course." Our pass one would are out. "Punish the traitors: "friends of the Union would say, "Course and bring hank," but he would say, "Coursels not, ever a not had being on the world say, "Coursels not, ever any to large before and was breaking to pieces by its own weight, and it would be impossible for a sountry diteen hundred miles one way and the tyle for a sountry diteen hundred miles one way and the tyle hundred miles one way and the tyle hundred souther, with such wast afficience of climate, to have kept tagether much longer, therefore, as the time is now come, let them go, and let us repoke if we may be able peaceably and quetify to separate. We could not concede without endangering principle, nor coerce without civil was an servile mearrection."

At the close of the oration the Chairman dissected, in very price, language, from the latter pert of the orator's remarks, win leg up with the recommendation that all for the ease are to some the country from rorigin invasion to retaken; that the revenue be collected after the mather of addrew las keen, that the flag of the country be sustained, and they would seedee, it should be as one two devotationary rathers did, for he, for one, would nevel the state and stripts, and make them fight for their independence. arattee that further concession would do

their independence.

After the passage of votes of thanks to the orator and glee crob, the meeting broke up.

AT THE SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN HEAD-

QUARTERS.
The republicans of the Sixteenth and adjusent ward met het evering at the headquarters in Eighth avenue, near Twenty-third street, to celebrate the day. The near Twenty-third street, to collabrate the day. The front of the building was illuminated with wide awake torches and the meeting room was decorated with American liess and republican namers and transprencies. Mr Alexan der Meteon presided, and speeches were made by Messes. A. J. H. Duganne, Alderman Daylon, H.C. Van Veerst and others, all of which were decidedly republican in sentiment and urged the resistance of any ompromise with the South. A number of republican gless were sung and no little sentiation was created during the evening his the appearance up in the platform of a young ledy named Mess Meaninger, was, in a drapery of ed, white and blue, and with the American tiag in hand, sang the "Star Spangied Banner." The exercises continued to a late hour in the evening.

REUNION OF WASHINGTON CHAPTER

NO. 4. O. U. A. Among other pleasing features of the evening festivi ties of the anniversary was the reunion of Washington Chapter No. 4, O. U. A., at the Apolto Rooms in Broadway. For many years this association has celebrated the anniversary of the cirthday of Washing on in a becoming manner, and the seminatration last night proved that they had beet none of their regard for the memory of him sho was first in war, dret at peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. The grand ballroom was the hearts of his countrymen. The grand believen was superhly decreated with flags, pendanis and bannors—among the laster was a rich blue silk one, with a full length per act of washington. The room was beautifully among the form of the room was beautifully opposed to the engine of an employ of another hundred and fitty copies of merry descens. At minight a bounted can super was among and the company retract promptly at the summons. The table second with all the seed things of the technique of the treatment of the second with all the seed things of the technique of the treatment of the second of t

RECEPTION OF THE EIGHTH REGIMENT. The annual reception of the Near agree Grays (Eighth regiment) was held last evening at the armory, corner of Grand and Centre streets, and was, so far as thin particular o rps is cancernes, a fitting termination to the proseconds of the day. Over twelve bundred invitations were waved, and b ten o'click the response to these but

beer regard, and be ten o'd ok the response to these had beer regardered that the entire suite of rooms was described with the company.

The armory was testeroidly decreated with flags, streamers flow r. Ch ness landers and various devices, beaters being hardeness discrimate at such was lost the hand of the regment decreased the most ownering of masse, and came agreement from time to time whe stor space afforder an apprinting. The obtaining was everything that could be desired, and lovers, deacers

and pronenaders, embracing, also, a very numerous "dext to the wall" committee, all more or less finde in the galant attentions of the soldiers of the Eighth the pleasure for which they came. The only drawbs k of the evening—a very elight one, by the way—was that worst of weman's torments dust; but the presence of a that dozen waterpots zoon allayed both the fears and the afflictions.

THE GARDE LAFAYETTE, 55TH REGIMENT. The Fifty fifth regiment, Coienel Le Gal, took formal possession of their new quarters at Lafayette Hall, Broadway. The rooms appropriated to their use are plainly but neatly furnished, and were visited by a number of but neatly furnished, and were visited by a number of ladies and gentlemen "friends, countrymen and—lovers" (perhaps) of the gainnt fellows who compose that dashing corps. Immg the time visiters were attributed the Zouave company was on daty; out there was no particular ceremony at the installation, though, for a while, the gay company, like the minister's heart, "lived upon "smiles" and when, and they left, the "old soldiers" that remained behind were, to all appearance, much—dispirited.

### THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday morning opened in splendor. The disagree able high wind that prevaled on the previous day had ceased, and the slight frost was tempered by the genial beams of the sun, shining in an almost cloudless sky. From a very early hour the national colors were hoisted over the pediment in front of the City Hall, and on each side the respective flags of the State and the city fluttered n the gentle morning breeze. From the different flagstaffs in the city, at the ferries, and along the river, among the shipping, the giorious stars and stripes proudficated aloft, indicative of the fact that the citizens of Brooklyn, and "these who go down to the sea in ships," were still loyal to the Union, and were proud to avow it on the natal day of the Father of his

from the United States ship North Carolina, lying at the dockyard, and immediately the echoes were awakened by a salve of thirty four guns—one for each State in the Union, including those which have seceded—at Fort Green, under the direction of Colonel Graham, of the

by a salvo of thirty-four guns—one for each State in the Union, including those which have second—at Fort Green, under the pirection of Colonel Graham, of the Seventieth regiment. This was cone pursuant to a recommendation of the Common Council on Monday last, for which pup se the sum of \$100 has been appropriated. A similar salute was fired at Williamsburg. At two o'ciock a battailon of the Fourteenth regiment, consisting of four companies, assembled at the armory in Henry street for a volunteer parade. They were us to leave—Company H, commanded by Lieut, Davy; Company K, Captain Bennett; Company B, Captain Schaefer, Company B, Captain Schaefer, Company B, Captain Schaefer, Company B, Captain Schaefer, Company B, Captain Baldwin. The entire battained numbered one hundred and thirty men, and was on ier the command of Adjutant A. Jourdan. Lieut. Laidliaw was acting Adjutant. Of the staft, Sergeant Major Head and Ordnance Sergeant Sweeney were present. The men tursed out in their overcoats.

From the armory the battalion marched to Monroe place, where the hise was formed. Stewart's band, consisting of sixteen pieces, was there in waiting. On the line being formed the band marched past, playing "dain Colombia," and then counterparenced nock to the burn of "Yankee Doodle." The line of march was then taken up through Clarke street, thence to Henry, Hieks, Attantic and Coort streets past the City Hall, turning up Fotton avenue to Hamp en street, thence through Dekalb, Park and Hu son avenues to Naissau and Bridge streets; thence through Myrtle avenue down Fulton street, and, returning to the armory, dismissed there. The battalion tarough the whole line of march presented quite a solderlike appearance and were loudy ch-red at intervals.

At Williamsburg the Twenty-egoth regiment turned out in its entire strength, under the commans of Colonel Michael Ben ett. Crossing over to New York, the regiment was dismissed there a universed the City Hall, through Myrtle avenue down Fulton street, and, returning the day as company

BALL OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT. The Thirteenth regiment, of Brooklyn, celebrated the Washington birthday anniversary by giving a grand ball at the Academy of Music in that city. The interior of that edifice was elegantly and appropriately decorated with flags portraying the cypher and lusignia of the regiment. The parquette was floored entirely over, thus af-fording the disciples of Terpsichore ample room for their particular divertisement. Two bands—the Seventh regi-ment band and Wallace's quadrille band—furnished excelent music, alternating very appropriately with marches and quicksteps, and polkas and waitzes, thus leaving no time unoccupied until the intermission for supper. The dancing commenced precisely at nine o'clock, time unoccupied until the intermission for suppor. The dancing commenced precisely at nine o'clock, and one hour later the floor and the box8s presented a galaxy of female beauty not often witnessed on similar occasions. The chief feature of the occasion, however, in a military point of view, which was announced on the bills of the day, and which conduces much toward the success of the affair, was the drill of the Brooklyn Zonaves, Capt. Horace A. Sprague. We have had occasion to notice this corps several weeke ago, in which we informed our readers of their expertness in the Zonave or light infantry drill. At hair-oast ten o'clock the floor was cleared and the Zonaves marched out from an ante-room, armed cap-a-pic in their full, peculiar and unique costume. Their appearance was the signal for a round of applause from their aminers. The company first marched around the room in critinary time, in four ranks, then in quick and double quick time, forming platoms on the march; loadings and trings stanting, lying, sitting and kneeling; formations in one, two and three ranks; they also extended intervals, cleed intervals, radied in groups of four and on the reserve. They closed the drill after giving the addirect an excellent exhibition of their skill in the bayonet exercise. The value of the bayonet exercise is not a matter of speculation. Its practicability as a territole means of defence or attack is no longer an open question, and if there were any present at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night at all skeptical to this affirmative view of the subject, we trust their doubts were removed by the excellent performance of the Brooklyn Zonaves. The bayonet drill has been brought to its present actual efficiency from a succession of trials, all of them improved by practles—first on the drill ground and then on the battle field.

It is absolutely necessars for light infantry. If attacked by cavalry, when appoyed as skirminhers, thay

the excellest performance of the Brooklyn Zonaves. The basenet drill has been breeght to its present actual efficiency from a succession of trials, all of them improved by practice—first on the drill ground and then on the battle field.

It is absolutely necessary for light infantry. If attacked by cavalry, when on ployed as skirmishers, they must rely namly upon their bayonets. It is important that they should understant the great value of the weapon and of instruction in its use, it is deemed not out of place here to give a brief sketch of the origin and progress of such instruction in the French service. In 1828 the Superior Council of War of France had under discussion the question of abolishing the light infantry, when, instead of doing away with it, a new impetus was given towards promoting its efficiency. After various essays, the formation of a special corps was resolved on in 1838. The first battalen organized auswered so well its purpose, that in 1840 ten battalions of twelve hundred and forty not men cach were formed. These are the colobrated "Chasseurs de Vincennes" and "Zouaves," which are now fourfold their original number. The improvements made from time to time have culminated in the adoption of the skurmsher's drift, rifled arms, the sabe bayonet and the use of the bayonet according to the principles of fencing. The results obtained have been even beyond expectation. From that time the French began to sweep before them the fearless arabs, in Algiers, in spite of their aimest faturious contenut of danger and excellence in horsemaonship. The Russian infantry in the Crunca, and the Austrian infantry in Lombardy, after his landing at Genca, issued a short and selling preclamation to his societies, in lather world, each in turn was overmatched and defeated by French thought the trained in this drill. It will be recollected that the Emperor of the French, at the opening of the campaign in Lambardy, after his landing at Genca, issued a short and selling preclamation to his societies, the history of th

THE CELEBRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

THE DAY IN JERSEY CITY. The patriotism of Jersey City showed itself yesterday in the attention and importance shown for and attached to the military turnout, which was participated in generally by the soldiery of the neighborhood. The Contirally by the soidiery of the neighborhood. The Continentals—a creak corps of Hutson county—the Independence, Greaville, Gregory, Montgomery and Washington Guards, joined to the National Guard, of Hebeken, fermed a very creditable military display to a sonall place, while marching through the principal streets of the city. In the evening, shortly after duck, the good people again collected in Washington square, the attraction being a grantitus display of direworks by Isaac Edge & Son, residents of the place. Everything passel off as well as could be expected—till seeming delighted in witnessing the very britiant effects of patriotism of the aforenamed pyrotechnics.

THE DAY IN HOROKEN.

The day in Heboken was celebrated by a parade by the Bighwood Guards, Capt. John P. Newkirk. They turned out in the afternoon, numbering fifty muskers, and accompanied by the Governor's island Drum Corps. After a short parade around Hoboken they, crossed the Canal a short parade around Hoboken they crossed the Canal street terry and proceeded up Canal street to Hudson, up Hurson to Carmine, up Carmine to sixta avenue, through Sixth avenue to Amity, up Amity to Broadway, and down Breadway to Barclay, thence to the ferry, returning to Hoboken about five o'clock. On their arrival at the armory the Guards concluded the day by a samplanos collation, which was in waiting ou their arrival at their beauquarters. The H. C. s made a very fine appearance, and attracted no little credit as they passed down Broadway.

# THE CELEBRATIONS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THE CELEBRATION IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1861.
This has been a sort of heliday. The programme was officially announced by General Scott for a dress parade of the United States troops now in the District in honor of the birth of Washington. All the preliminary details for the parade were entered into by officers and men, and each corps was early in line, ready to join the main co-lumn, when an order, issued by Quartermaster Gen rai Themas, was promulgated, countermanding, by authority of the President, the order of General Scott. Astonishment was depicted upon the face of officers and men. Soon the fact was made known that Mr. John Tyler, President of the Pence Congress, encouraged and supported by Senators Mason and Finater, all of Virgina, had called upon the President and persuaded him that a full parade of the federal troops would be viewed by the Southern members of the Peace Convention as a menace, and especially so by the Virginians.

The astonishment of the officers was turned to rage. Efforts were at once made to induce the President to witheraw his countermand of Gen. Scott's order. It may well be imagined what were the feelings of Gen. Scott.

In the meantime the thousands of people who liked the Thomas, was promulgated, countermanding, by authority

In the meantime the thousands of people who lined the

In the meantime the thousands of people who lined the streets to witness the execution of Gen Scott's programme began to weary of waiting, and a feeling of condemnation was universally expressed towards the President for yielding to any suggestion to prevent the parade of the troops.

The demand upon the President to withdraw his countermand became so great that he yielded, and the parale was authorized according to the original programme of Gen. Scott, as far as time would allow.

The review of the troops this afternoon by the President and Lieut. General Scott, on Pennsylvania avenue, was very imposing, and the subsequent drill of the battery, cavalry and suspers and miners corps was exceedingly interesting and skilful.

The volunteer militia turned out in good numbers and looked well.

THE DAY AT RICHMOND.

RICHMOND. Va., Feb. 22, 1861.
The anniversary of Washington's birthday was celebrated here with much pomp, the day being observed as a general boliday. A full national salute was fired, the military paraded and the American flag was displayed abundantly.

THE WORKINGMEN'S PARADE IN PHILA-DELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1861. The multitudinous early risers of this morning have peen tenfold increased, and now (at noon) the streets

are densely througed with people.

The workingmen's procession is now possing through
Third and Chestout streets. A large number are in line. All the various trades are represented. The machinists drag along in carts their implements of labor, rendered drag along in carts their implements of labor, rendered useless by the political troubles of the country, giving to the parade a most melancholy significance. Sauces are being fired as they march along to their destination. They proceed to National Hail, where the National Convention of Workingmen will be held this afternoon. The military are forming for a parade this afternoon. There is a liberal display of flags in all portions of the

city. The weather is fine.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY IN BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Feb. 22, 1861.

The day is generally being kept as a holiday. At the

Washington monument, the American flag was hoisted at daylight from the doorway, and large vases were placed at the base decorated with evergreens and brilliant flow-ers. A band of music was in attendance. The military are parading and the streets are threnged with people.

# THE CELEBRATION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 22, 1861. Neither house of the Legislature in session to-day, both having adjourned over on account of the anniversary of the birthday of Washington. The members, as well as the lobby, availed themselves of the opportuni y to visit their homes. No quorum need be expected before Tuesday next, as it is always "blue Monday" with the

The day was observed with lively demonstrations of patriotism. The national ensign was early floating in the strong northwest breeze, from the flagstaffs of the Capitol, State House, City Hall, Agricultural and Geological Hall, and most of the principal hotels. The booming of cannon at intervals during the day contributes in a great degree to awaken the multitude to the importance great degree to awaken the multitude to the importance of the interesting event. Early in the day a regiment of military made its ap-

pearing in the day's regiment of mintary mane its ap-pearance in the streets. Its members were quite re-speciable. Arrangements were made for the reasting of Westington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States upon his retiring from the Presidency, and for the delivery of an oration appr prints to the oc-country. The members of the House of Assembly, bad-Washington's Parewell Address to the people of the United States upon his retiring from the Presidency, and for the delivery of an oration appr priate to the occasion. The members of the House of Assembly had generously tendered the use of their chamber to the military and citizens generally in which these exercises might be concucted. Having gone through with this portion of the programme, the military murched through many of the principal streets, going through with a cress parade in State street, and were then disposed at the State Arsenal. Never, within the last poster of a century, have the citizens of albuy been so uniformly patriotic in the observance of the anniversary of the day which gave birth to the Father of he Country. The precarious and alarming condition of the Union, and the desire to preserve it from ultimate destruction, united the hearts of all conservative citizens in honor of the illustrious patriot whose soble achievements contributed so largely to establish the fair government under which we "still live."

The pleasures of the day were concluded with numerous private dinter parties, and with a levee at Tweddie Hail by the Burgesses Cerps, the chie miliarly organization of the capital city. This entertainment was conducted in the most admirable order. For system, regularity, respectability and fashionable attendance, it has never been exceled if even equalled in this city. It was truly and delightfully a recherche affair in every respect, and added another chapter, if there was any space for another, in the form of this national renowned patriotic citizen military organization.

The weather was cool, the air bracing and the sun

form of this national renowned particles and the sun organization.

The weather was cool, the air bracing and the sun brilliant, exactly the kind of a day for such a celebra-tion. The universal wish—always excepting the rabid abolitionists—is, that this anniversary may always be kept fresh in the memory of the people of this great united confederacy.

THE DAY IN TROY.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1861.

A national salute of thirty-four guns was fired at sun rise, and a parade was made by the Twenty fourth regi ment. The national colors fleated from the hotels and public buildings.

The Union men are having a dinner at the Troy House this evening in commemoration of the day. Patrious speeches are being made and patriotic sentiments offered, Letters from Hon Edward Everett, Hon. Baniel & Dickin-son and other distinguished gentlemen were read.

THE DAY IN UTICA.

Urica, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1861.
Washington's birthday was celebrated in this city today more generally than before in many years. Alt the military companies paraded. Fireworks were let off in the evening. Flags are flying in all parts of the city.

patriotic devotion to the Farewell Address of the Father of our common country. Judge Drummond presided at the Wigwam. Patriotic addresses were made by Judge Brummone, flow McComas and Judge Krox. The "Star spanging Bainer" was sung by the masses at the close, with a will, all standing. Our whole country, one and inseparable, is the salutation of Chicago.

The celebration to-day of the one hundred and thirtieth shalversary o the birthday of Washington was the grandest affair of the ki d that ever took place in this

chy.
At suprise a salute of 100 gons was fired by the Light Artillery, and all the beils in the city were rung.

A procession formed at eleven o'clock, and was not less than two mules loop all the trad's were represented, and all persons, without respect to party, took part in the

The streets through which the procession passed were the streets through which the procession passed and densely crowded with people. At the Wigwam an immense meeting was held, Judge Drun mond, of the Unites States Court, presiding. Elequent speeches were made by several gentiemen. All the horels, the theatre, and several private residences, were hones omely decorated with American flags. This evening there is a grand bacquet at the Briggs House.

House.

The patches from the interior towns of Illinois state that the day was very generally observed.

THE DAY IN CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, Feb. 22, 1861.
Washington's birthday is being celebrated here on a and scale. The grand scale. The weather is fine and the streets are throngeo with people. At sunrise national salutes were fire and all the fire and church be to of the city rung. The printing effices and all public buildings and namerous private case are decorated with flags. The mittery display is magnificent, all the o-mannes parading with full ratks, and the entire police department parading with the military, making a fice app arance.

All along the line of the procession the streets were densely through . To sight the great Union tanquet comes off at the Burnet House.

THE CELEBRATION AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Feb. 22, 1861. Washington's birthday was enthusiastically celebrated. The raising of the stars and stripes over the Court flouse by the ladies, at three o'clock this afternoon, was witnessed by the largest crowd ever seen in Kentucky. A salute was simultuneously fired by the artiflers, and the "Star Spangled Banners" was sung by an immense number of volcas. An elequent address was delivered by James Speed, Esq. The infiltary, with full ranks, turned out, making a most imposing display. Most of the stores were closed, and business suspended during the day.

THE CELEBRATION AT PITTSBURG.

PIPTSBURG, Feb. 22, 1861. Washington's birthday was celebrated to day with unusual spirit and enthusiasm. The military of the city and vicinity had an imposing parade, and the streets were crowded by strangers. Many business houses were closed, and all the public and several private buildings were decorated with flags. There is a grand civic and military ball to-night.

## NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL

Our Albany Correspondence

ALBANY, Feb. 18, 1861. New York Accommodation Company—italicoats—Islis— Officers in Search of a Member for Beivery—Affidavite Prepared Against Two Republican Senators-Arrest of a Member, de , de.
As soon as the necessary arrangements had been made

in the House in regard to the ceremonies for the recep tion of the President elect, the standing committees reported several buls and a large number were introduced.

Among those introduced was one entitled "An act to lucorporate the New York accommodation Company." This bill provides that Charles Johnson, P. J. Joacommsen, R. W. Copeys and their associates shall constitute a body politic and corporate. The business of said corporation shall be the transportation of passengers for hire in and over all, any end every street and avenue, highway, lane, slips, piers and wharves now or hereafter to be made and opened in the city of New York and in and over the roads and way made and to be made of the Central Park, and all other parks and public places in the said city, in such vehicles as the said corporation may deem proper, and at such price as may be agreed upon between the persons to be conveyed, for themselves and their bag-gage; provided that nothing shall be construed to autherize the said corporation to convey passengers by thorize the said corporation to convey passengers by omnibus or railroads, and that the fare shad not exceed the price charged by licen of backman. It provides for stands for their teams and carriages at diffusent portions of the city; also, that they shall publish their rates or fare once a week in some analy paper in the city. It also provides that they shall report to the Governor all particulars in regard to their business once each year.

Mr. Dutcher introduced a bill to prevent any railroad company from rubning at a greater speed than threy

Mr. Dutcher introduced a bill to prevent any ratiroad company from running at a greater speed than thirty miles as hoar in the winter and forty in the sammer. Among the bills reported was one to incorporate the New York Homerpathic Medical society of the State of New York.

The Committee on Camile also reported the bill to levy toll on railroads. It will thus be seen that this controversy will again be brought be fore the Legislature.

The Senate, assue from the time taken up in the irrepressible conflict over Liucoln, were in Committee or the Whole on other bills—one for the regulation of the principlement of criminals and convicts sent to State present it allows comp utation by the Governor in regard to work that they are compelled to do in prison. Progress was reported.

street was also considered in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, after considerable discussion, was ordered to a third reading.

There are some rich developments on the tapis in regard to corruption. One member of the house has already been compained of for demanding lifty dollars for his vote upon one bill before the douse. The necessary papers have been put into the hands of the proper authorities and a legal officer is now in search of the member. As he does not live a thousand mines from all hany it is fair to suppose that unless he expression state he will be arrested within the next twenty-four hours. It is is not the only movement of the kind that is being practed by certain parties here. Ramor has it that athievites have been obtained that convoct two republican Secutors for their transactions is at winter; it is also stated that the whole affair is to be brought before the Senate at an early day. What there is in this we perhaps shall see within the next ten days. The irrepressible conflict is evidently breaking out in a new place.

Since the above was pended I understand that Ar. Gibbons, one of the representatives from Aibany county, has been arrested on toe charge of demaning fitty dollars for his vote on a certaic bill, and that he has been held to built for one tousand dollars to answer the charge. The bill which he asker that price upon is one to raise the salary of the District Autoriety of Arbany county. The latter person is the one who has made the charge against him.

The latter person is the one who have a sailest him.

The affluavits in regard to corruption of two republican Senators are said to charge them with receiving three hundred collars each for voting for the confirmation of Louisbury, one of Gov Morgan's appointees. It was for the purpose of bringing these facts out that Mr. Spinola filibustered in the Senate.

The Irrepressible Conflict Amongst the Republicans—How the Compromise on the Person to Welcome Lencoln was Brought About—Mrs. Lincoln Opposed to Going to Governor Margan's Residence—The Press at Congress Hall—Camp in Close Confab with Lincoln—Arrest of Mr. Gubons and the Appointment of an Investigating Committee-Roots-tions Inquiring Into the Empire Building and Loan Asia cistion, de., de. ciation, &c., &c.

The President elect has come and gone, but the bitter

fight that took place over who should entertain the rail splitter has not ended, but promises to open up some rich and racy developements before the session closes. The Senatorial contest arrayed faction against faction. which for a time threatened a formidable breach in the republican party. It was, however, bringed over for the time being by the nomination of Mr. Harris. The controversy over who should entertain the President elect has stirred up anew the fires that were kindle in the Segatorial fight, and they are now burning with great fresh ness, pointing to unmistakable trouble anesd.

A member of the Heuse, it is said, was moving about

yesterday with an affidavit in his band coarging two of the republican Senators with selling their votes on a certain occasion last winter. This affidavit is sworn to, I am informed, by Mr. Welch, Canal Superintendent-4 corpulent individual to be found banking about stanwis Ball curing the session of the Legislature-ina it seems that he swears himself into a pentientiary by showing that he was the person who neg tiated with the sena washington's birthday was celebrated in this city today more generally than before in many years. All the
military companies paraded. Fireworks were let off in
the evening. Flags are flying in all parts of the city.

THE DAY AT BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 22, 1851.

The day was generally observed in this city and
ibroughout the state. Camoo were fired, the bells rung
at surrise, noon and sunset, and the places of business
were generally closed. The Second battalion paraded and
was reviewed by the Governor.

THE CELEBRATION AT PROVIDENCE.

Paoutosuce, Feb. 22, 1861.

The day was celebrated in a very spirited manner and
with all patriotic demonstrations appropriate to a national holiday. The military display was very brilliant.
Bushop Clark gave an eloquent address.

THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

Currago, Feb. 22, 1861.

The whole people are out to-day in their majesty, celebrating the day with the greatest entinsishm. It exceeds any demonstration ever made in Chicago, The
bells, the cannon and the voice of the city respond with tors. The money was paid for the confirmation or one of

would have been decidedly interesting to the rail splitter to see the dirty linen and the corruptions of his own party exhibited before him whilst en route for the White House. This scene was prevented by a compromise upon Colvin. But what a compromise! Here was a democratic Senator, who has spent two days making charges of corruption against the Executive of the State in stronger and bolder terms than was ever before used against any person. In the lare of this fact he was appointed to welcome the person who had been excited by republican votes to the highest cilice in the girt of a free people. It is said that Gov. Morgan received the announcement of this fact with great indigration. No republican who desires to sustain Gov. Morgan can look upon the selection of Calvin for the post otherwise than like jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. It is the same as an cadorsement by the republicans of the Senate of the charge made against the Governor. His Excellency must be getting in bad oder with his own party friends. He was repudiated by the Legislature, and received a severe repulse from both bracenes for attempting to monopolize the President elect, and then his outerest for applicate to have by himself. A greater blow than this came from Mrs. Lifecoln. The staff of the Governor had made such representations to the President elect that made him believe that the only place provided for him was at Gov. Morgan's, and therefore he consented to what he supposed he was obliged to, and agreed to go to the Governors to stay. But upon the arrival of the committee appointed by the Legislature, who informed him or their arriar gm mis, Mr. Lincoln was at first inclined to reduce to go to Morgan's residence, but finally compromised the matter by agreeing to go there and disc, although Mrs. Lincoln expressed a strong sinsapprobation of going there at all one hanked several members of the committee with much warmth on several different coassions for the rooms that they had provided eisewhere. Mrs. Prendergest, the wife pensionity of the miserable arrangements of the re-ception.

Weed, it is said, denied last evening all connection with

three members of the joint committee, rests all the respensionity of the miserable arrangements of the reception.

Weed, it is said, denied last evening all connection with the affair, especially the transaction in the Senate yesterday, and has sued for quarters with the Senators that the affidavit reterres to above alludes. It is now said that the whole affair is to be bushed up.

It seems that Camp has no trouble in getting Lincolu's ear. He met the party between Albany and Utica, and for a long time sat by the side of the rail-splitter, and was engaged in privale conversation, Greeley all the time sitting at a distance, with eyes and mouth wide open. Came's for mis were ecoupied by Mr and Mrs. Lincolu at the Delavan. These facts, in connection with several other circumstances that transpired here, look as though the member from Westchester had got his matters fixed with the President elect. Will the member from Westchester had got his matters fixed with the President elect. Will the member from Westchester rose to a question of privilege and inform the public what prem has be has obtained from Mr. Lincoln?

One of the most pleasant affairs that transpired at the State capital last evening was a splendid dinner given by the Mutch II, of Congress Hall, to the representatives of the press in attendance opto the re-eption of the President elect. The party, eighteer in number, sat down at the banquet table at hat-past nine P. M., the General occupying the head of the table, and in one of his happiest moors. There were representatives of newspapers from the far West as well as all parts of the State of New York. On this occasi in there was no queriel over the necessary arrangements, neither who she did make the we can no specially an electronic and an electronic fixed proposed of the president of the party in forsing public. The same proposed president of the president of the pres

several good points—no concessions and no compromises were his order.

The assembly was in Committee of the Whole on reveral bills this morning, one of which was the Capital Pombhaeut bill. Mr. Waterbury made a strong speech against it, taking strong grounds against the no hanging policy anverage to strongly in the Assembly. Progress was again reported on the bill.

The other bills coust ered were of a local nature and of no pacticular importance. Mr. Webster offered the following resolution, which was adopted, and I trust will have the effect of sinking out some of these sciences and giving the public such information as will enable them to judge of the responsibility of these numerous asset classions.—

ishment of criminals and convicts sent to State prisons. It allows come utation by the Governor in regard to wo k that they are compelled to do in prison. Progress was reported.

The bill to empewer the Brooklyn Central Railroud Company to extend their track from South ferry to Sulton street was also considered in the Committee of the Whole. The bill, after considerable discussion, was ordered to the considerable discussion of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under an act of the city of New York, and all other similar associations, organized and merciporated under amounts of money received, and from whom, on account of hases or tor flues, premiums, entrance fees, transfer fees and other purposes; the several and aggregate amounts of money loaned, to whom, and upon what securities; the amount of moneys expended for salaries of officers and fees of atternys, and to whom paid; the several and aggregate amounts of money borrowed, from whom, and upon what sa-curities and for what purposes; the names of all mortagates indebted to them with brist descriptions of the mortagate premises and the assessed valuation thereof, and a complete states ent of all their assets and liabilities of every pame, na-ture and chas a ter whateover; the answer of each and every association to this resolution to be verified by the oaths of the respective officers thereof.

ALHANY, Feb. 20, 1861.

In the control of the state is a section of the commence of the control of the commence of the

right person, would really become beneficial to the militial.

For of the committee on the contested seat of Lewis Hopps and W. J. C. Kinner, of the Fructs Assembly district of New York city—manely, Messrs. Finen and in disall—epoched is tayor of Hepps, on the ground that the return of the Several election districts gives kinney 1,969, hepps, 1,562, and by the returns of the Seath absence to the Severall wars Kinney received 210 ye or and rights 123 the committee and that the Sand of Cavissers in said district mode public proclamation that kinney has 201 votes, and that they are satisfied that they are made that they are not seat that they are not seat they are not seat

satisfied that the across dement is the correct animber of vice. With that number of vices stopps is cleaten by two meglority.

They are state as a further conclusion is favor of lieps that the whole vot poller in said discrete is 504; of which comber stopps receives 273, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science, 213, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science 123, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science 124, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science 125, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science 126, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science 126, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science 126, Kleiney, 201, N. Carry, 47, Others 29, Science 127, Klei

from the fact that the official returns elected Mr. Kinney, and the only proof to the contrary is simply the announcement of one of the canvassers that Kinney received 201 votes, whilst the official returns gave him 210. From the testimony before them the above three members are fully satisfied that Mr. Kinney received the 210 votes, and is therefore childed to retain his seat. The two reports were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed for thewith, and will be brought up for the action of the House the first of next week.

Mr. Woodruff, of the Committee on Cities and Villages, reported for the consideration of the House the bills recently introduced repealing sections 31 and 42 of the Metropolitan Police act.

The bill to repeal the act closing the tunnel of the Long Island Railroad Company in the city of Brooklyn was also reported from the committee.

Messrs. Woodruff and Hardy have likewise made a minority report against the bill transferring the boresu of assessments from the Street Department to that of the Comptroller.

The two bills relating to the New York firemen, introduced at an early day of the session, and referred to a select committee, were reported by the committee this morning, with several amendments. The Board of Appeals is amended so as to have five instead of three members; also fixing four as a quorum.

The bill to incorporate the Bellevue Happital College.

a quorum.

The bill to incorporate the Believue Hapital College was also reported, with an amendment that the students of all other existing medical colleges in the city of New York shall have the same privileges for instruction as

ihe bill to incorporate the Bellewe H-spital College was also reported, with an amendment that the students of all other existing medical colleges in the city of New York shall have the same privileges for instruction as heretofore.

The Chamberlainship bill, recently introduced by Mr. Webster, extending the office of the City Chamberlain of New York, was reported by the Committee on Citives and Villages this morning. Mr. Birdeall introduced another bill on that subject, similar to the bill recently killed in the Senate. It provides that the Cit amberlain shall hereafter be appointed by the head of the Finance department, and to hold his office for four years, the appointment to be made by the Comptroller within ten days after the passage of the bill. There is another ocautiful fight opening upon this question.

The bills to repeal all the city railroads, passed at the last session, including the Ninth avenue, which our housest Governor had no objection to, natwithstanding that it was at that time in the carts, have been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Cities and Villages. They are now referred to the Committee of the Whole, and where we shall soon have an interesting contest upon them. reveral of the Senators that voted for the bills last winter state that they will now vote for their repeal. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill were read the third time in the Senate and passed. It now goes to the House, but will have a harder road to travel shan in the Senate.

The Governor's message to the Executive session of the Senate, on the peculations of the harbor masters, stated that immediately upon the annousement in the public press of their mailessance in office he cammed the law and found that he had no power to remove them except upon to-viction. He thereupon wrote to Mr. Waterbury, stating that as they were public officers it was important that they shoule have an immediate trial, and that when ae saw the statement in the newspapers that they had been tried and acquitted, he made inquiry and

covered up.

Mr. Bergen offered a resolution this morning, reducing the toils on cotten passing over the canals of the State to half a mill. Laid over under the rules.

Professor Mitchell, of the Dudey Observatory, delivered one of his magnificent ketters in the Assembly Chamber before members of both houses and a large number of citizens, on the importance of sstronomical science upon the material interests of the country. He kept the audience electrified with his glowing descriptions for upwards of two hours. He said in that time more truththan all the politicians of the State nave uttered in years, and of more real benefit to the listeners. He was frequently interrupted with applause. He is laboring for an apprepriation of five thousand deliars to publish the solutions and estimates made at the Observatory for the benefit of science. No members that heard his soil-stirring remarks will fail to give his vote for that praiseworthy object.

It is a fixed fact that Mr. Lincoln will tender Montgomery Elair a position in the Cabinet. He says that he is no way committed to Elair, but will tender him a position.

Affairs in the River Platte. OUR BUENOS AYRES CORRESPONDENCE.

BURNOS AYRES, Dec. 23, 1860.

New Minister to the United States—Sketch of Mr Sarminto-Ointroversy between the United States and Paraguay-E. H. Hopkins—San Fernand) Railroad—Cordova Rail-road—Gen. Urquiza Retired—His Weath—Income—Sup-port of Schoole—System of Polegraphs—Owner of Steam-ers—Habits and Character—Markets—Lumber—Steamer

Argentino-Elections, &c.
In my last I wrete you that Senor Don Emilio de Alvesa had been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States. This gentleman's father filled the same appointment for many years, and, I believe finally died at Washington. The son, however, declines the honor, and rethes from the national cabinet to private life.

The appointment of Minister to the United States has that he accepts. Mr. Sarmiento is a progressive man, and he has been identified with the progress of Buenos Ayres and of Chile for the last twenty years. During this time he has been the chief mover of the educational advancement of these countries. A visit which be made about ten years ago to the United States has resulted in the incorporation here of the common school system of that country, so that Buenos Ayres has free schools and

ers and applicants for all that growd around him; and it is said that he always gives the first preference to the aged and the poor.

I have thus sketched briefly one of the foremost men of South America. The present peaceful and prespectus continuous of the Confederation is more owing to General Grquing than to any other man. Self-educated and self-relian, he has no raules that are not those of his times, while, in spite of them, his mind gives balance to a nation.

Versels are busily loading with wool, chiefly for the United States. Lumber has no one month come down saily in price. List saies have been, for write pine, \$45 per 1000 feet; pitch pine, \$44; four, \$8, hama, 255; bitter, 200; rice, \$1.32 per 25 lbs; starch, \$1.80 per 25 lbs.

There has been a great ringe for lumber, and cargoes have been soid as high as \$60 per 1,000 feet, but in one month it has gone down a5 per cent.

The Paraguay government has bought the American exploring streamer El Argentium or a river boat.

The Paraguay government has bought the American exploring streamer El Argentium or a river boat.

The Paraguay government has bought the American exploring streamer El Argentium or a river boat.

The Paraguay government has bought the American exploring streamer El Argentium or a river boat.

The Paraguay government has bought the American exploring streamer El Argentium or a river boat.

The Paraguay government has bought the American explorer, the highest number of votes that any one man received was \$61-and that in a city of 20,000 roters!